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PRAVDA Publishes Speeches by Congress Delegates

CSSR's Gustav Husak

PM281603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Feb 86 Second Edition p 6

["Speech by Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR President" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at the 26 February afternoon session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev, esteemed comrades, dear Soviet friends. I am sincerely glad that I can hand over comradely greetings of the CPCZ [Czechoslovak Communist Party], of all working people of our country to you, delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress, Soviet Communists, fraternal Soviet peoples with whom we are linked with ties of profound friendship and indestructible solidarity. (applause)

The entire preparation of your congress, its creative atmosphere, and its important program documents setting out bold new tasks in home and foreign policy also meets with exceptional interest and reaction in our country. We have listened with deep interest to the report of the CPSU Central Committee delivered by its general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev. We see in it a document of great theoretical and political importance. It generalizes the rich experience of the CPSU and profoundly substantiates the course toward accelerating the socioeconomic development and achieving a radical breakthrough in the most varied spheres of Soviet society. It opens new prospects in the fight for peace and progress in the world.

It significantly enriches the theory and practice of socialist construction with its principled Marxist-Leninist analysis and creative approach to the demands of the new stage of development. It is evidence of the fact that Soviet Communists are properly implementing the work which began with the Great October Socialist Revolution, that they creatively develop the bequest of Great Lenin and honorably fulfill their vanguard role in the international revolutionary movement. (applause)

We sincerely congratulate you on the historical achievements which the nations of the USSR scored under the leadership of the CPSU in the struggle for the flourishing of their homeland and for a better life of the working man. (applause)

We are convinced that implementation of the great goals which you are setting out will lead to a further growth in the international authority of the USSR and to a further increase in the influence of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and reinforcement of the positions of socialism in the world. (applause)

Dear comrades. Your congress is taking place at a time when mankind finds itself at the crossroads of fate. It has enormous importance for its future that the Leninist peace policy of the USSR provides realistic ways out for securing international security, for total and general disarmament.

The nations have been given new hope by the program for the elimination of nuclear weapons, which would make it possible to enter the third millennium without fear of a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union's proposals and its decisive foreign policy steps show what needs to be done to tackle the cardinal problems of today's world. They are imbued with a deeply humanistic spirit and with realization of the great responsibility for preserving life on our planet. For all progressive, peace-loving, and realistically thinking people they are a great boon in the struggle to establish lasting peace. These people rightly expect the United States to reexamine its arms race and space militarization programs and, in conjunction with its allies, to adopt a constructive approach to the burning issues of the present day.

The Czechoslovak people, who have lived through many difficult ordeals throughout their history, fully understand the value of peace. That is why they fully endorse the Soviet peace initiatives, which they see as the main way of ensuring a peaceful future. (applause) We will continue to take an active part in the common struggle to avert the threat of nuclear war and to restore the internaitonal situation on to the path of detente. In the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, we will promote equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with all states.

Comrades, preparations are under way in the CSSR for the 17th CPCZ Congress. At that congress we will address important issues of the further development of our advanced socialist society and of speeding up the rate of its socioeconomic development. We are following your proceedings with immense interest; we are drawing inspiration and experience from your congress for our own future work. At the approach of its 17th congress, the CPCZ is firm and united; it is closely linked with the people; it has a good record and good prospects. Despite various stumbling-blocks and difficulties we have managed — thanks to the principled policy of the party and the devoted work of the people — to score important successes in the development of the economy and in improving the life of the people. We have managed to bring about a stable upward trend in our socialist society, and to create favorable conditions for its further progress.

A feature of the preparations for the 17th CPCZ Congress is the gathering momentum in an atmosphere of growing activeness of the party and the people, of an exacting and critical approach to our achievements and our future tasks, and of energetic efforts to bring our activity in line with the demands of the new stage. Further development of Socialist Czechoslovakia is consistently linked with increased cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. Our experience shows that the more difficult the tasks we have to tackle, the more necessary it is to further enrich the form and content of this cooperation. We fully support the speeding up of the process of international socialist integration, and the implementation of the comprehensive program of scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member-states up to the year 2000.

Comrades, we consider Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and alliance as a great gain of our people and one of the most important results of the struggle which has been waged by our party since its birth 65 years ago. We see this as an irreplaceable factor in the security and peaceful development of our country, and an important prerequisite for the successful development of our socialist society. (applause)

The CPCZ and our working people will continue to exert every effort to ensure that fraternal relations between our communist parties and between the peoples of our countries is consolidated even further. I wish Communists and all the Soviet people great successes in implementing the conclusions of the 27th congress, in their efforts for the prosperity of their Soviet homeland, and in the common struggle for peace, socialism, and social progress. (applause)

May Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship grow stronger! May all-round cooperation between the communist parties and peoples of our fraternal countries grow deeper! Thank you for your attention. (prolonged applause, all rise)

Haitian CP's Theodore

PM061033 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 86 Second Edition p 10

["Speech by Comrade Rene Theodore, Secretary General of the United Haitian Communist Party Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades!

The 27th CPSU Congress is an event of world significance attracting the attention of all progressive mankind. The Soviet society's plans and achievements and its consistent policy of peace and international solidarity have always elicited the peoples' intent interest, ever since the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The role of the Soviet Union and the socialist community as a factor curbing the destructive madness inherent in imperialism is particularly great today, when the Reagan administration is making doomed, but nonetheless dangerous attempts to achieve absolute military superiority by implementing the "star wars" program, when it is extending interference in the peoples' internal affairs right down to direct intervention, and when, through its fault, international tension has reached a high level of intensity. In this situation mankind's hopes of survival are linked with the USSR's peace-loving policy, which is helping all the world's honest people become still more profoundly aware of socialism's beneficial impact on the peoples' destinies.

But many millions of people in the countries where imperialism rules are still imprisoned by the fabrications of the mass media controlled by reactionary forces. They still do not realize the acuteness of modern problems or the danger hanging over their lives. One of the reasons for this ignorance is the extreme backwardness and poverty created by modern capitalist exploitation.

The documents submitted to the 27th CPSU Congress carry within themselves a charge of the revolution's great humanism, which is manifested at all stages of the revolution and in all undertakings. Soviet society ensures the steady growth of the people's well-being. At the same time, as pointed out in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report, in the CPSU's program documents, and in CEMA decisions, the principles and directions of the USSR's economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation in the international arena are laying the foundations of new, just international relations which open up the path to progress and genuine national independence before the peoples of developing countries.

These factors of modern world development are important for Haiti also. Our people, who throughout their history have remained the victim of colonialism, imperialism, slavery, and refined methods of financial pressure and robbery, need just international relations based on solidarity and mutual advantage, and a new international economic order, about which so much is now being said. However, only the socialist countries are seeking to establish such relations with "Third World" states. Where imperialism has succeeded in imposing its one-man partnership on the peoples — as was the case, in particular, in Haiti — the working people are subjected to cruel exploitation and live in poverty, under the yoke of antipopular dictatorships. This is why we believe that any progressive project meeting the people's requirements must without fail follow the new principles of international relations, which can put an end to imperialist dependence.

The people's masses of Haiti have won a very important victory in the struggle against dictatorship by overthrowing the Duvalier dynasty which had oppressed them for 29 years with the support of U.S. imperialism. The Haitian people's democratic aspirations are directed toward the struggle to establish new forms of state structure, to ensure that the people control political decisions at all levels, and to advance new socioeconomic demands ensuring Haiti's progressive development. The present situation promotes the rapid growth of the people's political maturity. But, at the same time, it has galvanized the actions of internal reaction and U.S. imperialism. Their incessant intrigues are aimed at diverting the people from their valid political demands; attempts are being made to resurrect the apparatus of repression and to reduce to naught the process of democratization in Haiti. Nevertheless, our people, strengthening their cohesion and organization, are fully resolved to rebuff any intrigues of imperialism and its minions. We know that in this struggle we can count on broad international solidarity and on the support of the peoples who have hailed our victory over the Duvalier dictatorship.

We express gratitude to the Soviet people, who at once displayed warm solidarity with the Haitian people and shared with us their joy in connection with Duvalier's overthrow. We hope for and have profound faith in the possibility of our society's democratic renewal and revolutionary development. We rate highly the fraternal relations between the CPSU and our party which have taken shape over the decades of our struggle against the terrorist dictatorship. Therefore, we believe that the Haitian people's victory is our common victory, as well as the victory of all progressive mankind.

We wish the 27th CPSU Congress fruitful work and the entire party successes in carrying out the impressive tasks outlined, ensuring the Soviet people's greater well-being, and serving the aims of strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples.

Long live the 27th CPSU Congress! (prolonged applause)

JCP Chairman Kaneko

PM071839 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Second Edition p 9

["Speech by Comrade Mitsuhiro Kaneko (Chairman of the Japan Communist Party Central Committee Secretariat") (*PRAVDA* headline); delivered at the 4 March morning session of the 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades!

On behalf of the Japan Communist Party [JCP] Central Committee I convey congratulations and express feelings of solidarity to the delegates to the 27th CPSU Congress and all members of your party and the Soviet people. (applause)

We wish the congress of your party great successes in the speediest implementation of the important international tasks of preventing nuclear war and eliminating nuclear weapons for the sake of peace throughout the world and in the acceleration of socioeconomic development and the further improvement of the Soviet people's living standard. (applause)

In the present situation, when, as a result of the nuclear arms race begun after World War II, there has been an unprecedented increase in the nuclear danger, when man's very existence has been imperiled, there is no more urgent task in world politics and in the peoples' movement for peace than the prevention of nuclear war and the abolition of nuclear weapons. On this plane very important significance attaches to the joint statement adopted as a result of the summit talks between the JCP and the CPSU in December 1984. It explicitly defined this task as "urgent and vitally important for mankind, central in the antinuclear, antimilitary movement, and in all world politics" and emphasized the need to promote it "to the fore in international politics both in the United Nations and at bilateral talks and other international forums...and to consistently seek its solution."

Our party welcomed the statement by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who proposed that the United States and other nuclear powers totally eliminate nuclear weapons. Of course, the 15-year period for eliminating nuclear weapons could be reduced by mobilizing public opinion and most speedily achieving a political accord between states. There can also be different opinions with respect to the specific program put forward in this statement for measures preceding the elimination of nuclear weapons. But epoch-making importance attaches to the fact that in M.S. Gorbachev's statement he puts forward the elimination of nuclear weapons as a task for talks between the nuclear powers and thereby, puts it on the specific agenda of world politics. We assess this proposal as a manifestation of the spirit of the joint statement of the JCP and CPSU. On 28 January Conrade K. Miyamoto, the chairman of our party's Central Committee, sent U.S. President Reagan a letter. In the letter, noting that the President had "welcomed" M.S. Gorbachev's statement and had in the past repeatedly expressed hopes and plans to eliminate nuclear weapons, Comrade Miyamoto urged Reagan to turn from words to deeds right now when favorable opportunities have arisen for this. But in his 24 February statement, Reagan, although he mentions the elimination of nuclear weapons, in fact relegates this task to the indefinite future, putting forward various "preliminary conditions." Our party has sharply criticized this position.

In the present new situation we believe it is extremely important to achieve a specific political accord between the nuclear powers, especially the United States and the USSR, on the complete prohibition and elimination of nuclear weapons. The earlier such an accord is achieved, the shorter the time taken to eliminate nuclear weapons could be. An opportunity would then appear for a new approach toward a positive accord on important questions, including the prevention of the militarization of space. The peoples' movement for peace and the mobilization of public opinion are decisive forces promoting the elimination of nuclear weapons. Signatures in 145 countries and over 100 international organizations have already been collected to the "appeal from Hisroshima and Nagasaki" for the prevention of nuclear wear and the elimination of nuclear weapons published last year: In Japan it has been signed by over 17.04 million people.

The JCP, as the party of the only country in the world to have been subjected to atomic bomb attacks, will continue to make maximum efforts to rally people, organizations, and political parties of the whole world coming out for the prevention of nuclear war and the elimination of all types of nuclear armaments into the broadest international antinuclear united front in order to isolate the forces which cling to nuclear weapons. (applause)

Our party attaches great importance to the defense of the right of national self-determination, defining it as a central task of international solidarity and a very major prerequisite for peace throughout the world. Our party firmly adheres to the principled position whereby the violation of the right to national self-determination by any forces on any pretext is impermissible.

Comrades! The situation in Japan is such that under the conditions of the consolidation and dangerous development of the Japanese-U.S. military alliance which subordinates Japan to the United States, the government of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] is stepping up the offensive on the working people's lives and democratic rights, is accelerating the arms race and the country's militarization, and is becoming increasingly deeply involved in the Reagan administration's nuclear war strategy. Our party, in launching the movement for our country's genuine independence, for peace, democracy, and the improvement of the people's living standard, is urging the broad strata of Japan's population to struggle to remove the LDP government, which is favorably inclined to nuclear weapons, and to create a non-nuclear [neyadernoye] government. Today over half the Japanese population lives on territory which the local organs of power have proclaimed to be nuclear-free. Among the opposition parties, except for the JCP, there is a dominant tendency to avoid direct confrontation with the LDP's antipopular policy, to approve the Japanese-U.S. military alliance, and to seek ways to take part in the government on the basis of a coalition with the LDP. In this situation the contradiction between the LDP's policy and the people's interests is increasingly expanding. The JCP is seeking to renew state policy, creating genuine unity among the progressive forces; we are fully determined to achieve new successes and to repel any reactionary offensive by U.S. imperialism and Japanese monopoly capital. (applause)

Dear comrades! Our party warmly wishes the further development of relations with the CPSU, proceeding from the principles of autonomy, equal rights, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and particularly it wants to advance cooperation in the struggle to prevent nuclear war and eliminate nuclear weapons on the basis of the JCP and CPSU joint statement. (applause)

I thank you for your attention. (prolonged applause — all rise)

Syrian Ba'th Party's Al-Ahmar

PM061309 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Mar 86 Second Edition p 8

["Speech by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Deputy General Secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Syria" (*PRAVDA* headline); delivered at 4 March morning session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear Comrade Gorbachev! Esteemed comrade delegates to the congress! We thank you for the invitation from your friendly party to take part in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress and for the opportunity to speak from this lofty platform and convey to you and through you to all Soviet Communists and the fraternal Soviet people, on the instructions of Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party, warm greetings from the Syrian Arab people and our party, and to sincerely wish your congress success in resolving the questions on the agenda. (applause).

Our party values highly the support given to us by the CPSU in the cause of implementing socioeconomic transformations along the path to socialism. We value highly the CPSU's support for the Arabs' just struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the implementation of the inalienable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, in particular their rights to return home, to self-determination, and to the creation of their own state.

Dear comrades! The peoples of the world are following with tremendous attention the course of your congress, whose decisions will act as a powerful stimulus to further progress along the path of developed socialism. They will give all the peoples firm support in their struggle to resolve the tasks of national liberation, social progress, and socialist building. This is confirmed by the documents submitted to the congress, which speak of the need to strengthen the cohesion of the socialist countries and countries of national liberation and the need for unity of the international liberation and workers movement.

The congress decisions will give new impetus to the struggle of the forces of liberation, progress, and socialism to strengthen universal peace and security and to step up the rebuttal of U.S. imperialism's adventurist policy aimed at destabilizing international security, escalating the arms race on earth, and taking it into space. This is the aim of the peace proposals put forward by the Soviet Union recently, including Comrade Gorbachev's latest initiative which calls for the gradual reduction of nuclear arms and their subsequent complete destruction.

Dear comrades and friends! The relations of friendship and cooperation which link our countries and parties are developing along an ascending line. The Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union was a qualitatively new stage, which accords with the aspirations and desires of both peoples and parties as they seek to strengthen the friendship and deepen the cooperation between the two countries in all spheres.

Dear comrades and friends! Under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its General Secretary Comrade Hafiz al-Asad, president of the republic, our people have achieved important successes along the path of building a socialist society on the basis of the decisions of our party's congresses. We have achieved this despite all the difficulties which were and are in our path. The foundations of Arab Syria's national progressive course have strengthened still further. We direct our efforts toward achieving the broadest solidarity among Arab countries in the struggle against the aggression of Israel and those who support it; we fight for just and lasting peace in our region; and we advocate Arab unity, which will strengthen the Arabs' might and consolidate their independence.

Syria reaffirms its solidarity with the peoples' struggle against imperialism and exploitation. It supports the struggle of the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism and racism, proceeding on the basis of a deep faith in the historic and just nature of this cause for all the world's peoples.

Comrades! Syria's role and prestige have increased still further and taken on still greater significance thanks to its principled policy directed against imperialism and Zionism and thanks to the cohesion of the working people's masses and its people within the framework of the National Progressive Front and the people's democratic system. All this increased the durability of Syria's positions and strengthened its defense might and steadfastness in the face of the plans of U.S.-Israeli aggression, plans aimed at making the Arabs capitulate by means of imposing separate plans and decisions on them, which they have tried to implement with the help of the Camp David deal, the 17 May 1983 agreement in Lebanon, and the Amman agreement. Relying on the "strategic alliance" with the United States, Israel continues to occupy the territory of Southern Lebanon and pursue a course of organized state terrorism in relation to the Palestinians and Lebanese. The Israeli policy of state terrorism was manifested, in particular, in the act of air piracy perpetrated by the Israeli Air Force against a Libyan civil aircraft. This act was no chance episode on the part of Israel, which pursues a policy of racism, terror, expansion, and aggression. At the same time, the United States pursues an aggressive policy of threats and provocations against Syria and Libya.

Aggressive actions by the United States and Israel will not make Syria and the Arab nation give up the resolute struggle against these criminal plots. We will continue to support the people of Lebanon in their struggle to liberate their territory from the Israeli occupiers and achieve national consensus on the basis of the implementation of the Damascus agreement, which is the sole basis for a truly national solution to that fraternal country's problems. We will continue to support the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for the implementation of their legitimate

rights and the rebuttal of the course of capitulation. We will continue the struggle to strengthen Arab steadfastness, strengthening relations of cooperation with all the progressive Arab states, forces, and organizations.

Comrades! The attainment of a just and lasting peace in our region is the main aim of the struggle we are now waging. The only condition for such a peace is the attainment of strategic equilibrium between our country and Israel. The convening of an international conference under UN auspices with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, and with the active participation of the two great powers — that is the most acceptable path to peace.

Esteemed comrades! Permit me once again to greet you and your great Leninist party, the creator of the first socialist state of our era, and your great people. I greet the people who overcome difficulties for the sake of strengthening security and peace throughout the world, for the sake of peaceful coexistence between peoples and states and the just cause of progress and development. (applause).

Long live the friendship between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the CPSU! (applause).

Long live the friendship between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Soviet Union! (applause).

May the struggle for peace and socialism throughout the world strengthen! (prolonged applause — all stand)

Syrian CP's Khalid Bakdash

PM071429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 6

["Speech by Comrade Khalid Bakdash, General Secretary of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered at 4 March afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Dear comrades!

On behalf of the Syrian Communist Party Central Committee; on behalf of thousands of Communists, their friends and sympathizers; on behalf of Syria's workers, working people, peasants, and revolutionary intelligentsia; on behalf of all our beautiful motherland's honest and worthy people, we convey to your party's 27th congress and, through it, to all Soviet Communists and the entire great Soviet people most sincere greetings and cordial fraternal and comradely combat wishes for further successes in all spheres of life for the good of all mankind. (applause)

Every congress of the CPSU — the great Lenin's party — opens up new prospects not only for the Soviet people,ut also for all progressive mankind.

Your 27th congress is a historic congress, a congress of peace in the true sense of the word, a congress of struggle for a plane without wars and without weapons, for the right to life for all the world's peoples, a congress in the name of human rights in the broadest context, a congress in the name of the right of all the world's peoples to independence, freedom, and security! (applause) The CPSU Central Committee Political Report delivered by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorabchev made a highly principled analysis of all these questions on the basis of Marxist-Leninist science and opened up extensive prospects for solving all the political and social problems facing mankind.

The program proclaimed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev on 15 January 1986 to prevent the militarization of space and reduce nuclear arms in three stages, with their total elimination by the year 2000, has profoundly excited people on all continents, for it is an entirely realistic and humane program. It has thrown the ranks of imperialists and warmongers into disarray and aroused a feeling of satisfaction among the broad people's masses throughout the world.

The new edition of your party's program is, above all, a program for strengthening the economic potential and the defense capability of the Soviet Union, the world's first socialist state, whose might is the greatest guarantee of peace and the independence of the planet's peoples. At the same time, it is the greatest document in mankind's history, asserting human rights — above all, the right to life, the right to work, to leisure, and education, to participation in the running of state affairs, to enjoyment of the benefits of true democracy, and so forth. They are not just proclaimed, but are also backed up by corresponding guarantees and specific measures ensuring that all Soviet citizens enjoy such rights in practice.

The new edition of the program is also an important theoretical document serving to further develop Marxism-Leninism, enriching the world revolutionary movement with new conclusions with regard to the conditions of the contemporary international situation and revealing the advantages of socialism still more clearly. We see how the positions of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community are strengthening in the peaceful competition between the two world social systems and how the foundations are being laid for a new rise in the living and spiritual standards of the masses of the Soviet people and of all their fraternal nations and ethnic groups united around their glorious party — the vanguard of all progressive mankind. (applause)

Comrades! All Syria — its people and Army, its National Progressive Front, in which the Communist Party participates together with the Ba'th Party and other progressive parties — the Syrian Government, which includes two communist ministers, and the Syrian Parliament, where there are eight Communists, support the Soviet peace initiatives, above all on preventing the arms race from being transferred to space, ending it on earth, and eliminating nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction — initiatives aimed at preventing mankind's destruction in a devastating nuclear war. (applause)

The Arab national liberation movement is the target of a broad offensive by U.S. imperialism and its strategic ally -- Zionist Israel. Here are just a few facts: the concentration of U.S. naval ships off Libya's coast; the seizure of a Libyan civilian aircraft with the help of Israeli fighters, and later, Washington's veto in the Security Council which prevented that shameful crime from being condemned; constant threats against Syria; and the con-

tinuing aggression against cities and villages in Southern Lebanon. All this is used by U.S. imperialism in conjunction with the Zionist regime in an attempt to establish its absolute military, economic, and political hegemony in our region.

However, the U.S.-Israeli policy is suffering failure after failure, as confirmed by the enforced departure of the NATO troops from Lebanon, the cancelation of the agreement of 17 May 1983, the fall of the corrupt Numaryi regime in Sudan, and the wrecking of the Amman agreement aimed at concluding a separate deal with Israel and depriving the Arab Palestinian people of the right to self-determination and to establish their own independent national state. The Syrian Communist Party together with all our country's progressive forces fully supports the Soviet Union's proposal to convene an international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO — the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people — in order to attain a peaceful settlement of the Middle East crisis and the establishment of lasting peace in the region.

The people's masses and the Arab progressive national forces are continuing to resist the U.S.-Israeli plans. Syria plays a significant role here, being in the vanguard of the Arab national liberation movement. Our country's paramount slogan proclaims: "The people of Syria will never kneel!"

Our party takes the firm stand of supporting Syria's anti-imperialist national course, which is founded on the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation with the great, friendly Soviet Union — our great friend! These relations have become a firmly established tradition in the history of modern Syria. (applause)

While adhering unswervingly to this patriotic stand, at the same time our party is not ceasing the struggle in the social sphere — in defense of the state sector of the national economy, for the preservation and development of the socioeconomic transformations implemented in Syria, and for the demands being advanced by the people. Workers, peasants, and all employed in physical and mental labor demand that the output of national industry be protected from competition from international monopolies and oppose the parasitic and bureaucratic bourgeoisie, which is robbing both the people and the state and bears the chief responsibility for the unrestrained rise in the cost of living, which is hitting the living standards of the masses of the working people.

We are confident, comrades, that our party will be equal tothe patriotic, social, and internationalist tasks facing it, for in all its activity it unswervingly follows the principles of Marxism-Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and eternal friendship with the CPSU — the great Lenin's party! (applause)

Long live the CPSU, the great Lenin's party! (applause)

Long live the great Soviet people -- the creator of the first socialist state in the history of mankind! (applause)

Long live the struggle of the peoples of Nicaragua, Afghanistan, and the Arab East against the aggression of imperialism and for peace throughout the world! (applause)

Long live eternal Soviet-Syrian and Soviet-Arab friendship! (applause)

Long live proletarian internationalism! (prolonged applause, all rise)

WFTU's Chairman Gaspar

PM061635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 6

["Speech by Comrade Sandor Gaspar, WFTU Chairman" (*PRAVDA* headline) delivered a 4 March afternoon session of 27th CPSU Congress]

[Text] Esteemed comrade delegates!

It is a joy and honor for us to participate in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress, and to represent here the WFTU.

Your invitation reflects the fact that Soviet Communists and Lenin's party pay great attention to the trade union movement. The CPSU congresses have always attracted great attention and have generated interest on the part of the world trade union movement. This is natural and understandable. The Great October Socialist Revolution and its gains became a new stimulus in the revolutionary trade union movement's struggle against exploitation and for social progress. The CPSU congress also imparts strength and confidence to the movement of the working people's masses and to the trade unions today when the deepening of the capitalist world's economic crisis is continuing and when its consequences are causing the conditions of life and labor to deteriorate.

As was also noted in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report, capitalists throughout the world have launched an offensive against the achievements of the working people and against trade union rights which were won in difficult and lengthy battles. However, capital's field of activity is shrinking more and more. Today it no longer has the opportunities to emerge from the crisis that it had at its disposal in the early thirties. The existence of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries, the decay of the colonial system, the growing determination and militancy of the mass movements, and the activity of the trade unions are those very important factors which are, to a considerable degree, limiting capital's room to maneuver.

The working class and the trade unions reject the theories of bourgeois economists and the practice of the capitalist countries' governments aimed at transferring to the shoulders of the working people the entire burden of surmounting the crisis, having let economic processes drift.

The trade unions reject the capitalists' antihuman assertions that the arms race is exerting a favorable influence on employment. The trade unions are combating this theory. People engaged in mental and physical labor and the trade unions, irrespective of which current they belong to, are well aware that when the guns thunder, not only do the muses fall silent, but all human activity lose its meaning. The trade unions therefore welcome and support the Soviet proposals aimed at ensuring peace and security and

which set as an objective the definitive exclusion of the danger of nuclear war from the life of mankind.

The untenability of the proclaimed theories about a so-called "economic miracle" in the capitalist world has become patently obvious; and we have witnessed the collapse of the assertions that the time of class battles has vanished into the past because, allegedly, the nature of capital has changed and become more democratic and the trade unions, it is claimed, can solve all issues in the framework of relations of partnership. On the contrary! Day after day life shows that the nature of capital has not changed, the time of class battles has not receded into the past, and the contradiction between capital and labor remains irreconcilable.

The task of the 11th World Congress of Trade Unions which is being convened in September this year consists of planning the activity of the trade unions — proceeding from the specific contemporary situation — elaborating their orientation and proposals in such a way that the trade unions may be able to effectively oppose capital's attacks against the working people's rights and interests. Uniting 206 million working people, the trade unions that make up the WFTU are a mighty force in the ever-growing camp of strugglers against exploitation and for social progress. The WFTU is not the only international trade union center, but it is the only organization which includes within its ranks trade unions of the socialist, developing, and developed capitalist countries. We are a class organization having a clear orientation acceptable to everyone. Our loyalty to the ideas of international solidarity of the working people has won the respect and recognition of those trade unions and their members which do not belong to our federation.

One of the distinctive features of the contemporary international trade union movement — its multifaceted nature — is a historic fact. In the future the WFTU intends to proceed along the path of cohesion and is ready to extend a hand to all who are prepared for cooperation.

Another important distinctive feature of the international trade union movement is the quest for new paths: The new situation confronts the trade unions functioning under various conditions, with new tasks; it is changing the forms of their activity; and it requires the application of new methods and means in trade union work.

Trade union organizations operating under conditions where the working class is in power are also finding themselves in a new situation. Social progress, the expansion of democratism, and the further development of the management of economic life are expanding the field of activity of the trade unions and increasing their responsibility. All this is stimulating the trade unions to bold innovation which has been vividly reflected in the work of the 27th CPSU Congress.

Under conditions of socialism, the trade unions have their own purpose, a special role and vocation. With a sense of full responsibility, they are participating in the elaboration of policy and its practical implementation. It must not be forgotten that for the trade unions, as has been noted that the 27th congress, the interests of the working people must always be at the forefront. This is the basic meaning of their activity. And that will also be the case in the future.

Dear comrades! Permit me, in conclusion, to express from this rostrum our appreciation and gratitude to the Soviet trade unions for their contribution to the activity of the WFTU. (applause) We are confident that the Soviet trade unions will continue in the future to be a model of selflessness and a model of solidarity. (prolonged applause, all rise)

PCE's Sanchez Montero

PM071017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 86 Second Edition p 8

["Speech by Comrade Simon Sanchez Montero, Member of the Executive Committee and Secretariat of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee" (*PRAVDA* headline); date and place not given]

[Text] Comrades! On behalf of all party members, the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] Congress wishes for complete successes in discussing and settling the important questions facing it.

The 27th CPSU Congress is taking place at a time when the world is at a parting of two fundamentally different ways. One of them could lead to mankind's destruction as a result of nuclear, bacteriological, and chemical war. This is the path of confrontation between the two great powers, the path of the incessant arms race now beginning a new spiral in connection with Reagan's "star wars" project.

However, there is another path. It could lead to the establishment and strengthening of peace and security on the planet, to the genuine independence and sovereignty of all previously enslaved peoples, to the surmounting of their backwardness and poverty, and to the attainment of a high level of economic, political, social, and cultural development and material well-being. To carry out these aims, it is necessary to place at the service of man and his development the funds being devoured by the arms race, all the achievements of science, and the new production forces being created by the present scientific and technical revolution. The path leads to a developed socialist society, the only society in which production forces can achieve full flowering with an absence of social conflicts — which proves socialism's superiority over capitalism.

This choice of historic significance determines the fact that the struggle for peace and security throughout the world is the most important and urgent task of the present time. Therefore, we welcome the measures being taken by the Soviet Government and the proposals advanced by it, particularly the plan to eliminate all types of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of the century, while removing the possibility of reinstating them, and also to reduce conventional types of arms and establish control over them.

We are not in the least surprised that the Reagan administration's reaction to this plan has been expressed in a statement that will continue to implement its own "star wars" project, for Reagan represents the interests of the U.S. military-industrial

complex, which came into being on the basis f the arms race and cannot exist without it. But we are convinced that pressure from the peoples, including the American people, who are already experiencing the grave consequences of this race, will in the end lead to complete nuclear disarmament.

These days a political battle is developing for tne Spanish which, with no exaggeration, is of historic significance for the Spanish people; its purpose is to ensure that in the referendum scheduled for 12 March — which is to settle the question of whether Spain remains in NATO — a final decision is made to withdraw from that military bloc. The PCE is very energetically and enthusiastically seeking to help our people to acheve that goal.

Withdrawal from NATO would mean a decisive step for Spain in the matter of restoring its full national independence and sovereignty, which are now being infringed upon by the United States, and would make it possible to pursue an independent and sovereign foreign policy of peace and neutrality, a policy of friendship with Arab peoples, primarily with Mediterranean countries, and with all "Third World" peoples, and a policy of increasingly close relations and friendship with the fraternal peoples of Latin America, and to give them assistance in the matter of liberation from U.S. imperialist domination — which at present is impossible in connection with the subordination of Spain's foreign policy to the Reagan administration.

The Spanish people want to carry on close cooperation — both within the framework of EEC organs and by means of joint struggle with all forces of the European working class and democracy — in creating a unified, truly democratic, neutral, and peaceful Europe free from American hegemony; a Europe which could play an important role in the struggle for peace, in liquidating military blocs, and in assisting the "Thirld World" peoples; a Europe traveling the path of socialism and maintaining relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, and also the United States.

The PCE has gone through a very acute crisis. It has experienced a double split and lost a significant proportion of its members. However, as at other episodes in its history, it is emerging from a difficult trial, trying to get back more and more of its former members and to bring new forces into its ranks. The party's doors are open to all comrades who have left it, in order to achieve the unification of Communists on the basis of the PCE, which has always been the foundation of such unity. These comrades can have and defend their own viewpoints within the party's framework on the sole condition that the decisions of leading party organs are respected and fulfilled.

The PCE takes an active part in public mass movements and maintains increasingly close ties with working people, the intelligentsia, cultural workers, women, young people, and the people as a whole. It advocates uniting the various left-wing forces around a common program for the transformation of society with a view to building socialism in Spain by means of developing democracy, and it also displays active solidarity with the peoples waging the struggle against imperialism and for national and social liberation.

We are aware of the mistakes we have made, which were recognized by our party's 11th congress, and we seek to rectify them in the course of our daily work. But for all our spirit of modesty and self-criticism, we confirm once again that a communist party cannot abandon independence and that parties must rectify their mistakes themselves. We resolutely reject the practice of interference, which has disastrous consequences, as experience has repeatedly demonstrated, and must not be employed in the future.

We express our confidence that, as stated in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's recent speeches, the problems, difficulties, and differences that exist in our movement on individual questions are surmountable and cannot hinder cooperation in the cause of achieving the common goals of peace, democracy, and socialism.

Comrades, the PCE is ready to develop good, fruitful relations of friendship and cooperation with the CPSU in the spirit of mutual respect; we wish your party great successes in implementing thrilling and innovative tasks — which will enable the Soviet Union's peoples to rise to a higher level of activeness, creativity, progress, and well-being and ensure that the world can, after all, live without wars.

Long live the CPSU, the glorious party of Lenin!

Long live socialism and communism! (prolonged applause)

IZVESTIYA Carries Grenada Delegate's Speech

PM101003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 86 Morning Edition pp 10-11

["Speech by Comrade George Louison, Deputy Chairman of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement (Grenada)" (*IZVESTIYA* headline) delivered at the 27th CPSU Congress — date and place not given]

[Text] Dear comrades!

Four years ago we were received in your beautiful hero-city as members of a government delegation headed by Maurice Bishop, Grenada's outstanding patriot and national hero, who was paying an official visit to the Soviet Union at the time.

Now, here we are again, in Lenin's great country, on the occasion of the historic 27th CPSU Congress, which has ushered in a qualitatively new stage in the life of your party and country.

Attending congress sessions as guests of your fraternal party, we have arrived at the conviction that the creative spirit, innovation, dynamism, and in-depth Marxist-Leninist analysis contained in the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the congress, as well as the sincerity, the serious approach to problems, optimism, and constructive criticism and self-criticism, combined together, will raise the life of Soviet Communists and of the entire multinational Soviet people to a new qualitative level.

The report delivered by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev is not just a brilliant document embodying the collective wisdom and will of the Central Committee: It is a new ideological weapon in the

struggle and work of communists, revolutionaries, and fighters for national liberation throughout the world.

We regard the proposal to convene a world congress on problems of economic security as a bold new initiative which orients all peoples toward solving the urgent problem of debts and establishing a just new international economic order.

The persistent and selfless efforts of the entire Soviet peoples, the CPSU, and Comrade M.S. Gorbachev aimed at achieving world peace, detente, and international cooperation have won the sympathies and love of fighters for peace in all parts of the world.

Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's statement of 15 January this year, containing a program for mankind's complete deliverance from nuclear and chemical weapons by the year 2000, has been called a "weapon of peace" in our Caribbean countries.

We believe that, if imperialism wants to compete with socialism, if such competition is to take place, then it is imperialism that must "catch up" with the Soviet Union by responding to its peace initiatives with peaceful proposals and must compete in the struggle for peace.

We assure you, dear comrades, that all patriots in Grenada and the Caribbean countries are sincerely and wholehartedly with you in the struggle for peace, disarmament, and international security.

We have come from a small country with an area of just 344 square km and a population of 100,000. In October 1983 this small and defenseless island felt in full measure what the U.S. military machine is like. U.S. imperialism sent 14,000 soldiers, armed to the teeth, and rained down on our motherland fire from tanks, helicopters, fighters, bombers, and other instruments of death.

For many years the United States had been nurturing villainous plans for a criminal invasion of Grenada. Unfortunately, the actions of traitors, leftists, and splittists led to the killing of the staunch revolutionary Maurice Bishop and many party leaders. U.S. imperialism was not slow to take advantage of the crisis situation and invaded and occupied the country.

U.S. imperialism is now seeking to pursue a policy of neocolonialism in Grenada by imposing economic and political dependence on it and destroying the revolutionary-democratic transformations implemented in the country by the people's government headed by M. Bishop.

Only a few days ago Ronald Reagan visited Grenada in person in an attempt to speed up the implementation of his "neoglobalism" plans for the Caribbean. Today Grenada is portrayed as a model of Reagan's successfully implemented militarist designs.

However, comrades, our party and working people are once again rising to the struggle. Faithful to M. Bishop's memory, we have solemnly sworn to give Grenada back its sovereignty and independence.

Accept our wishes for successes in implementing the complex tasks set in the new edition of the CPSU Program and in the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's economic and social development.

We are profoundly certain that the glorious Leninist party — the party expressing the people's will and existing for the people, the party which created the first socialist state and turned the USSR into a country of developed socialism — will resolutely overcome all difficulties in the way of communist building and raise the Soviet people to a higher level of prosperity

Allow me to convey to you most ardent combat greetings from Grenadian revolutionaries and patriots and most sincere expressions of gratitude for your support and solidarity both in the past and in the present.

We will continue to struggle against U.S. imperialism, which has broken into our home.

We will continue to struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order which will free our countries' economies from imperialist fetters.

Peace, freedom, and socialism — this is our true goal and our guiding star!

M.S. Gorbachev, your outstanding leader, said at the end of his report: "In this way, and in this way alone will we be able to fulfill the great Lenin's behest — to rise higher and move forward with energy and unity of will. History has not allowed us a different destiny. But what a splendid destiny it is, comrades!"

We are confident that you will achieve your lofty aims, dear comrades, and that you will secure a peaceful future; in this struggle we, like all the world's oppressed peoples, are traveling the same path as you.

Long live the CPSU!

Long live the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement!

Long live Soviet-Grenadian friendship!

Long live peace and socialism! (prolonged applause)

Ternopol Judge Sentenced for Bribery

AU171539 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 14 Mar 86 p 4

[Report by M. Fedik, *PRAVDA UKRAINY* correspondent in Ternopol: "From the Court Hall: A Degradation"]

[Text] The defendant was meticulously trying to find contradictions in the evidence given by the witnesses, to fish out facts moe or less favorable for him.

It was painful to listen to all that and to see that man with his hair neatly done sitting behind a railing separating him from the audience in the court hall, including his own son....

It was a judge who sat in...the dock; no mistake, a man who, until recently, administered the law himself. But he was found guilty of a crime. Who was he, and how could it have happened?

S. Onishchuk grew up in a working peasant family. While in the Army, he was a subunit's Komsomol leader. After his military service he was a worker; through a correspondence course he graduated from a law department to become a judge and, later on, chairman of the Ternopol city court.

His labor biography was ordinary. But it ended in the dock. He himself headed for it, because he once slipped from the path of legality down to the path of temptation and personal advantage. And when legal foundations in human relations are replaced by such shaky grounds, a crash is inevitable, and sooner or later punishment for the crime is unavoidable.

The trial was not easy, both for thsoe administering the law (how deep has a colleague sunk) and for the audience in the hall (after all, it was a judge in the dock). But I am certain that the main feeling of both the judges and the audience was one of satisfaction. Because all are equal before the law in our society. S. F. Onishchuk's failure in his career as a judge has unmasked the morals of spiteful critics.

It was a complete failure, because Onishchuk's official behavior was treason, apostasy, a betrayal to a sacred cause.

...How far can one go to defend one's child from justice. Take A.N. Khimko's case. When her son was brought to trial for profiteering, she rushed to her relatives: "He has to be saved. I will spare nothing." So R10,000 were laid down before S.F. Onishchuk who...did not refuse. And was caught. The judge himself had to face the law. As a result he received his deserved punishment: 13 years of inprisonment under stringent conditions and the confiscation of his personal property. Various terms of punishment were also given to those who gave bribes and who acted as "intermediaries" between the bribe-givers and the bribe-taker.

The trial has confirmed: Justice triumphs without fail.

Goals of Soviet Cultural Foundation Outlined

LD241418 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 24 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 24 TASS — The Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee at its latest regular meeting has supported the initiative by a number of public organizations and people in science and the arts for instituting a Soviet Culture Foundation.

Its goals will incude facilitating a more active involvement of different sections of the population in cultural development and the use of their material possibilities and creative efforts for the further advancement of socialist artistic culture.

"The idea of public funds serving specific purposes is by itself not new," Irina Antonova, director of the Pushkin Fine Arts Museum, told a TASS correspondent. "Suffice it to recall the wide-ranging, politically significant activities of the Soviet Peace Fund. The unions of people in the arts also have foundations of their own, including the literary, musical and artistic ones."

The Soviet Culture Foundation will have broader functions. It is being set up as a public organization. Its charter has already been drafted. The issues related to the foundation's establishment will be put to a countrywide discussion. An organizing committee will also be formed.

The foundation will seek to give material and moral support to fruitful public initiatives for further promoting professional and amateur creative pursuits and other kinds of cultural activities and also to help young talents in the arts.

It will, for example, give all kind of backing for efforts to set up new and provide more and better facilities to existing cultural centers in small towns and in newly-developed areas.

The foundation's board will be active in helping to preserve the national cultural heritage. It will give assistance with the restoration of artistic masterpieces and architectural landmarks.

PRAVDA Readers Claim Anti-Alcohol Move Easing

PM240954 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian on 20 March in its First Edition publishes on page 6 a 1,300-word "feuilleton" by N. Vorobyev under the headline "A Toast for the 'Thaw.'"

Vorobyev begins by describing a letter written by Muscovite F. Silinskiy to the CPSU gorkom in the city of Goryachiy Klyuch in the Kuban, complaining about incidents of alcohol consumption at the sanatorium where he was staying. According to the author, the letter was passed on to the city soviet, and from there to the city trade administration. The letter sent to Silinskiy in reply was, according to Vorobyev, "signed by V. Chumak, acting chief of the trade administration" and was "naively simple and straightforward." Chumak apparently claimed that the number of alcohol retail outlets had been reduced from 52 to 9, income had fallen by R847,000 in 6 months, and "any further cutback in trade enterprises for sale of wine and vodka products is deemed inexpedient."

The author then speaks of a letter "from seven mothers from the city of Boguchar in Voronezh Oblast" and quotes a statement by L.I. Glukhovskiy, senior engineer in Kishinev's "Mikroprovod" plant, both indicating that the antialcohol campaign seems to be slackening. The lines forming for the purchase of alcoholic drinks, Vorobyev writes, "stretch for three blocks. A gold mine!"

He says that the editorial office no longer receives complaints about drunkards lounging in doorways because "they are handed over to the militia. No matter what, those who enjoy their alcohol do fear the fines."

Vorobyev concludes: "Maybe this is why the urgency of the struggle against alcoholism has been eased off in many places. The main thing, it is claimed, has been done. The network of wine and vodka stores has been cut back, those who enjoy alcohol have been given an impressive warning, and some have been forced to undergo a medical cure. What is left is not so substantial, anyway.

"And the drunkards have perceived this as an indulgence of their behavior. They have started again to organize noisy drinking parties and are proposing toasts to the thaw in the antialcohol campaign."

Alcohol Consumption Declining in Kursk Oblast

LD211643 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1130 GMT 21 Mar 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Excerpt] Quite a lot of pleasing changes are now taking place in rural areas. Sobriety is becoming the norm of life. Here is what our correspondent relates in this connection from Kursk Oblast:

Of course, not all makers of home-produced spirits have been discovered in Kursk Oblast, and there are still quite a lot of accidents caused by drunk drivers. Statistics confirm that the number of these cases is, however, declining. Drinking of spirits is decreasing and has fallen by almost by 20 percent. Losses of working time in industry have decreased sharply. In Kursk these are one-third lower than the average for the RSFSR. It is well known that it is most difficult to eradicate this evil in rural areas.

Alcohol-Related Accidents Decline Slightly in 1985

LD211806 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service at 1600 GMT on 21 March in its "Man and the Law" program presents a 30-minute report devoted entirely to the subject of drunk driving, consisting mainly of excerpts from the trials of two men charged with that crime. One of the men knocked down and killed a pedestrian after having drunk a bottle of vodka at work, and was subsequently sentenced to 10 years imprisonment. A correspondent then visits the motor vehicle depot where the man was employed to investigate accusations of widespread drunkenness there. He receives contradictory answers on the question of drinking during working hours, but all employees interviewed agree that until recently the anti-drink campaign there had been practically nonexistent.

Concluding the program, Professor A.M. Yakovlev, doctor of jurisprudence, states that managers often conceal the truth about the success of anti-alcohol measures in their enterprises, thus making it more difficult to achieve success in this area. He then gives the following figures for alcohol-related road accidents as a proportion of the total:

Latvia, 30 percent; Buryat ASSR, 41 percent; Volgograd Oblast, 39 percent; Kurgan Oblast, 41 percent; Novgorod Oblast, 39 percent; USSR as a whole in 1984, 28.6 percent; USSR as a whole in 1985, 24.6 percent.

Yakovlev notes that the decline over the period 1984-85 is small; but he says that this is merely the beginning of a dramatic improvement.

Yeltsin, Moscow Voters Discuss Shortcomings, Plans

PM200957 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 14 Mar 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meetings With Voters"]

[Text] All Moscow's party organizations and labor collectives are now discussing the 27th CPSU Congress documents. The capital's working people are outlining specific ways of implementing the complex and crucial tasks set by the party. An important role in their solution belongs to the soviets of people's deputies.

Topical problems of the soviets' activity and the need constantly to improve the style and methods of their work were discussed at voters' meetings with the Moscow city soviet candidate deputy for the 774th electoral okrug, B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, held at the club of the Moscow "Znamya Revolyutsii" machine building plant and in the premises of the Sverdlovskiy Rayon interschool production training combine.

On the eve of the meetings and the day they were held the candidate deputy visited a number of enterprises and organizations on the territory of the electoral okrug and familiarized himself with the work of health, housing and municipal, trade, and public catering institutions. Here and in the shops of the "Znamya Revolyutsii" plant and in Sverdlovskiy Rayon's DEZ-7 [expansion unknown] microrayon, the Muscovites had a frank and interested conversation on problems of improving production and ameliorating people's working, daily living, and leisure conditions. For instance, there was a discussion of questions of organizing educational work at people's places of residence with children and adolescents. To this day the microrayon has failed to create the necessary conditions for this. The voters spoke of housing problems. There are still many communal apartments in the okrug, and capital repair is needed for old houses with replanning, as are the comprehensive provision of services and the ensuring of cleanliness in courtyards and on streets through the efforts not only of the workers of specialized services but also of the residents themselves. Critical remarks were also levelled against the work of trade, consumer and medical services, and transport. The efforts of the soviets of people's deputies should be aimed at eliminating these shortcomings.

Having described the activity of the city party organization and Communists in mobilizing Muscovites to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of implementing the CPSU course toward the dynamic development of Soviet society, B.N. Yeltsin assured the voters he would justify the lofty trust placed in him.

Solovyev Addresses Leningrad Party Aktiv
LD221851 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] At a meeting of Leningrad's party organization aktiv today, all Communists and working people of the city and oblast were presented with the tasks of decisively eliminating the factors holding up the development of Leningrad's economy and imparting the necessary dynamism to the economy. The results of the 27th CPSU Congress were discussed, as were the Leningrad party organization's tasks ensuing from the Political Report of the CPSU Central Committee and the congress' decisions. Comrade Solovyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad party obkom, delivered a report. Concentrating their attention on unresolved questions, the speakers stressed the necessity of radically transforming work style and methods, starting from the most important thing: the attitude toward the plan and the laws of the economic life. It was demanded that the focus be decisively moved from the quantitative to qualitative indices, that there be an expansion of production funds and their renewal be accelerated, that there be maximum resource savings and priority development of the production and social infrastructure. It was also stressed that the tasks set cannot be solved without breaking with stereotyped thinking or without strengthening discipline and cadres' responsibility for perfecting ideological and education work.

Georgian Party Leaders Discuss CPSU Congress
LD221732 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Mar 86

[Text] A plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, which took place today in Tbilisi, mapped out a clear program for the fundamental reorganization of organizational and political work and called for accelerating the republic's social and economic development. Participants discussed the results of the 27th CPSU Congress and the tasks of the republic's party organization in fulfilling its decisions. The report of Comrade Patiashvili, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, and various speeches stressed that the scale of the tasks put forward by the congress dictate an urgent necessity to encourage initiative and to take bold and innovative approaches in resolving key national economic tasks. Having critically considered a wide range of problems connected with the intensification of production, the participants in the plenum mapped out ways to perfect the planning and administration of cadre policy and to fully use reserves. Proposals were submitted for raising the level of party leadership over the economy, for implementing an active social policy, and for improving ideological work.

Briefs

Demographic Encyclopedic Dictionary — Moscow, 21 Feb (TASS) — The Moscow publishing house Sovetskaya Entsiklopediya has brought out a *Demographical Encylopedic Dictionary* [demograficheskiy entsiklopedicheskiy slovar] with information on the numbers of town dwellers and village dwellers, and the longevity of people in the USSR, as well as on how the average size of the family has changed in recent decades and figures on numbers of marriages. The dictionary contains over 1,600 articles and materials of scientific data and information on the population of all the world's countries and censuses and the history of demography. The reference work was produced by scientists and specialists of 35 towns in the USSR including all union republics and autonomous republics. Over 270 authors worked on it including foreign experts in many related fields. Its chief editor, Professor Dmitriy Valentey, doctor of economic sciences, points out that it took 9 years to compile. It also contains articles on theory and methodology and methods and techniques in analyzing demographical processes as well as on sociology, ecology, and the geography of population. [Summary] [*Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1507 GMT 21 Feb 86 LD*]

TASS Director Awarded — Moscow, March 20 TASS — Sergey Losev, director general of the TASS news agency, has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution for many years of fruitful work in the Soviet press and for active social work. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 0854 GMT 20 Mar 86 LD*]

Deputy Minister Awarded — For his services in the development of the instrument-making industry and in connection with his 60th birthday, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Viktor Vasilyevich Rybakov, first deputy USSR minister of instrument making, automation equipment, and control systems with the order of the October Revolution. [Text] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 22 Mar 86 LD*]

State Committee on Computer Technology Established

LD221940 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has set up the All-Union USSR State Committee on Computer Technology and Information Science [russ po vychislitelnoy tekhnike i informatike].

Reportage on Academy of Sciences Annual Meeting

Officials on 5-Year Tasks

PM211117 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Key Role of Science; USSR Academy of Sciences Annual General Meeting"]

[Text] The rapid rates of renewal of the country's national economy demand that science turn resolutely to the requirements of practice, that the arsenal of scientific ideas and developments be constantly supplemented, and that the mechanism for their introduction be improved. Topical problems of science and questions of the effective use of its potential were heard from the congress platform in the speeches of many delegates. This talk of importance to the country was continued in the Moscow State University conference hall where the session of the USSR Academy of Sciences Annual general meeting opened 19 March.

Soviet scientists, Academician A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, said in his introductory speech, followed the work of the 27th CPSU Congress attentively and welcomed the ideas and proposals it put forward as a realistic and authoritative reply to the specific requirements of life and to the challenge of our complex and crucial era.

In the forthcoming 5-year period, the president stressed, Soviet science must increase its contribution to the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, mobilize all the academy's efforts for the purpose, make its relations with sectorial science and industry firmer, and work more actively to create intersectorial scientific-technical complexes.

Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, delivered a report entitled "The 27th CPSU Congress on the Tasks of Soviet Science." The congress' historic importance, he said, consists of the fact that it made a major contribution to the theory and practice of scientific communism and the scientific consideration of the processes of world development and the tasks of improving socialist society on the basis of the acceleration of socioeconomic development and scientific-technical progress.

A decisive role in improving socialist society, the speaker stressed, is assigned to economic growth with a consideration for the intensification of the scientific-technical revolution. In this connection the congress stressed the ever-increasing role of science in developing production forces and improving social relations, creating fundamentally new types of equipment and technology, and raising labor productivity. It is characteristic that in the current 5-year plan it is planned to obtain at least two-thirds of the increase in social labor productivity by using the achievements of science and technology. These great tasks, the speaker continued, impose great commitments on Soviet scientists. Great historical experience in developing science in socialist society shows our enormous potential in resolving very large-scale scientific-technical problems. The successes of Soviet scientists and engineers in the broad use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes, in the development of outer space, and in a number of other scientific fields have been graphic examples of the opportunities opened up by pooling the advantages of socialism with the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution.

But it must be admitted, P.N. Fedoseyev said, that the impact of scientific-technical progress on the national economy as a whole and on its intensification is as yet inadequate. The 12th 5-Year Plan will be marked by a sharp breakthrough on all salients of the country's economic and social development, and it should also become a turning point in organizing scientific research and building up and making effective use of our scientific potential. The fundamental task of accelerating scientific-technical progress is to strength science's link with production and to create organizational forms for their integration which will make it possible to ensure the precise and rapid passage of scientific ideas from inception to broad practical implementation. It is essential to expand the network of science and production associations and to create intersectorial scientific-technical complexes and scientific and engineering centers for the development and widespread introduction of fundamentally new types of equipment and technology.

The main thing today is to put into operation the factors for intensifying scientific activity itself and to achieve the speediest technological application of new knowledge, to accelerate the process of advance along the chain from fundamental research to applied research and from applied research to experimental design developments and the introduction of new equipment into production.

Considering these tasks, the Academy of Sciences is expanding the network of scientific institutions for the technical sciences. The USSR Academy of Sciences recently formed a department of computerized information processing, hardware, and automation and a whole series of new scientific institutes and branches are being created. Great attention is being paid to the theoretical foundations of machine building and a special department is being created for these problems on the basis of existing scientific institutions and those which are being newly created. Decisions have already been taken on the organization of branches of the Institute of Mechanical Engineering in Gorkiy, Sverdlovsk, Leningrad, and Saratov. This, of course, should in no way constrict the fundamental avenues which are taking shape. What is needed is the sensible combination and interaction of various fields of knowledge in resolving topical problems of science and practice.

Today the party's theoretical thinking is focused on a complex group of problems stemming from the present-day crucial nature of the development of our society and the world as a whole. The multifaceted tasks of accelerating our development and its inter-

connected aspects — political, economic, scientific-technical, social, cultural and spiritual, and psychological — are in need of further in-depth, all-embracing analysis, P.N. Fedoseyev stressed. The party expects scientists to produce serious philosophical generalizations, substantiated economic and social forecasts, and profound historical research. Of course, social scientists created many valuable books and scientific works in the past 5-year plan. Many subdivisions are still engaged in highly abstract questions and are offering us rather general, superficial opinions and conclusions. The party is now raising in a principled manner the question of social sciences' broad emergence to tackle specific practical needs and requires that social scientists react sensitively to the changes taking place in life, make a profound study of new phenomena, and draw conclusions capable of orienting practice correctly.

The broad study of the problems of man and the human factor in the life of society are a common avenue for all our science, the speaker continued. Without the comprehensive development and sensible application of man's creative powers, with an improvement in the standard of people's qualifications, awareness, and labor and social activeness, the acceleration of socioeconomic development and scientific-technical progress are inconceivable. The Academy of Sciences Presidium has decided to create a coordination council which will unite representatives of different fields of knowledge for the in-depth elaboration of the entire package of questions of the study of man. It is a case of scientists creating a solid theoretical foundation for resolving this important task of communist building and developing a scientific base for forming aware citizens of Soviet society, worthy members of the labor collective, active builders of communism, patriots, and internationalists.

Soviet scientists have launched vigorous scientific and public activity to defend peace both in our country and in the world arena. This activity can and must become far more enterprising and assertive. In recent years scientists have done a lot to reveal the danger which scientists' discoveries could acquire in the hands of militarist forces. It is our duty to show what modern science can give mankind. After all, the fruits of science are not only the possible tornado of devastation and the gloom of death, but also the luminescence of enlightenment, the motive force of social progress, the basis for the flowering of man's creative abilities and talents.

Speaking from the lofty platform, many congress delegates, mentioned the great hopes they pin on science, the speaker said in conclusion. They expect from our scientists discoveries of world importance and practical aid in the mechanization of labor, right up to the improvement of the miner's pneumatic drill. And that is why the main conclusion for us all from the congress decisions is to display more initiative and creative activeness and exactingness toward ourselves and responsibility for the standard of science.

CPSU Central Committee Secretaries M.V. Zimyanin and V.A. Medvedev took part in the work of the general meeting.

The USSR Academy of Sciences annual meeting session is continuing its work.

Robotics, Lasers Discussed

LD201121 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 20 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, MARCH 20 TASS — More than 120 scientific developments have been introduced into the Soviet industry by scientists of the USSR Academy of Sciences over the past five years. That figure has been disclosed by the Chief Scientific Secretary of the Academy Georgiy Skryabin at the academy's general meeting which is in its second day in Moscow. The meeting is summing up the results of scientists' activities over the past five years and discusses prospects of research.

Georgiy Skryabin noted successes of science, primarily in such areas as applied mathematics, computer engineering, nuclear and elementary-particle physics, quantum electronics and robotics.

Robotics systems with elements of artificial intellect, highly efficient lasers, polymer materials with increased strength, high-yield cereals, etc., were mentioned among the works waiting for their practical application.

Though fundamental research remains the main aim of the academy, said Georgiy Skryabin, its possibilities will be increasingly wider used for promoting introduction of scientific accomplishments into practices of the national economy. The academician criticised inactivity of some scientific institutions through the fault of which a number of developments the country needs have not yet been put into practice.

The speaker spoke in detail about scientists' tasks in the context of the requirement, put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress that all branches of the Soviet economy should be fundamentally reconstructed on the basis of the latest accomplishments of science and technology. Its implementation will help double the USSR's production potential in the next 15 years and to almost double the national income.

The meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences will end on March 21.

Ovchinnikov Comments

LD212319 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 Mar 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; A. Fedorovich report]

[Text] The annual general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences ended in Moscow today.

It has already become the tradition to present awards of the USSR Academy of Sciences to scientists in spring. These are gold medals and prizes named after outstanding scientists. Let me remind you that the highest award of the academy is the Lomonosov Gold Medal. In the field of natural sciences these awards for 1986 have been given to the Soviet scientist, Academician Sadovskiy, and to the Mexican scientist, Professor (Aro) Sadovskiy for outstanding achievements in the field of geophysics and geology; and to Professor (Aro) for outstanding achievements in astrophysics. The winners of the award were warmly con-

gratulated by Academician Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. As is the custom, the scientists delivered scientific reports.

Now about the results of the session. These are commented upon at our request by Academician Yuriy Anatolyevich Ovchinnikov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences:

[Ovchinnikov] The 27th congress of our party set the very serious task of accelerating scientific and technical progress. It is a question of achieving a leading world position in the most important directions of natural sciences like physics, mathematics, chemistry, biology, and in the whole range of social sciences, and of acting in such a way as to make Soviet science set the tone in these very important directions of knowledge. This is not a simple task. And in particular, the creation of inter-industry scientific and technical complexes in a number of the most important directions — physics, technology, biology, in the field of machine building, power generation and chemistry — opens up ways that are fundamentally new for solving this task. The first results of the work of these complexes convinces us of the correctness of this conclusion.

But of course I would like to say in conclusion that among the directions which are being discussed there are many questions linked with the development of the direction that is closest to me — that is to say, present-day biology. I would say in connection with this that we have raised the level of public health care; the person must always be at the center of attention, and this also concerns questions connected with the development of the whole agro-industrial complex, because here biological science is under an obligation to make a very substantial contribution and is capable of so doing. In one word — concern, serious concern for the development of our science together with a search for the most effective ways of its development.

[Fedorovich] And optimism?

[Ovchinnikov] Optimism? I would say a conviction that our science will turn out to have been mobilized correctly at this most important stage in the development of our country, and that it will solve those great tasks which the 27th CPSU Congress set us.

Session Ends 21 Mar

LD212204 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 21 Mar 86

[Text] Moscow, March 21 TASS — A decisive turn to work in a new way is needed. Such is the main conclusion drawn by the participants in the general meeting of the USSR Academy of Sciences that ended today. The traditional annual meeting was devoted this time not only to summing up the results of the academy's work. Plans were advanced for restructuring its entire activity in accordance with the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress and wishes expressed to scientists at the congress.

Leading scientists of the USSR took part in the debates. Emphasizing the important role of science in the plans of social and economic development of the country, President of the Academy Anatoliy Aleksandrov pointed out that no less than two thirds of the increase of labour productivity is planned to be obtained through the use of scientific and technical achievements in the coming five year period.

It was noted at the meeting that some 1,200 scientific projects were introduced in the national economy in the previous five-year period (1981-1985). But the impact of scientific and technical progress on the intensification of the national economy of the USSR is not yet enough, Academician Aleksandrov noted. Many important discoveries have not yet been introduced in industry. Therefore, one of the most important tasks facing the academy is to consolidate the ties of science with production. Specialists pin much hope on scientific-production complexes combining research and design institutions and production enterprises.

Briefs

Metal-Working Machine Tool — Ten railway flatcars were needed to dispatch a unique metal-working machine tool manufactured in Ulyanovsk. It is intended for the comprehensive working of large parts — weighing up to 200 metric tons — for heavy machinery turbines. A high degree of automation and numerical program control totally exclude manual labor. This is the prototype of a new generation of high productivity technology whose output has been started by the Ulyanovsk machne-tool builders. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 21 Mar 86 LD*]

31st Antartic Expedition — In the framework of the 31st Soviet Antartic expedition, the diesel electric ship *Kapitan Gotskiy* and the liner *Baykal* have transported a large group of geologists and geophysicists from the Kruzhnaya base to the location of forthcoming work. The ships then visited Montevideo and Buenos Aires where they replenished their food supplies before departing for Antartica once again. Meanwhile, the *Pioner Estoni* has arrived in Prydz Bay to pick up scientists from the Soyuz seasonal base in the depths of Antartica, where they have completed a routine cycle of observations. They will be transferred to the *Baykal* which will then take them home. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2200 GMT 20 Mar 86 LD*]

AES Earthquake-Proof System — A new automatic earthquake-proof system for the protection of AES's has been created in Armenia. It carries out monitoring of the level of vibrations in the soil and enables the nuclear reactor to be switched off instantly in the event of an earthquake. Output of this device has begun at the Yerevan branch of the All-Union Institute for the Use of Atomic Power Stations. All AES's and also stations abroad built to Soviet designs will be equipped with this device. [Summary] [*Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1810 GMT 24 Mar 86 LD*]